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THE Boston-Gazette, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, July 22, 1771.

CAMBRIDGE, July 18. 1771.

YESTERDAY being the Anniversary Commencement at HARVARD COLLEGE, His Excellency the Governor—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor—the Honorable and Reverend Overseers and principal Gentlemen of the Province; with a great Number of Ladies, and a vast Concourse of People of all Ranks attended at the College. The Public Exercises in the Forenoon consisted of a salutatory Oration in Latin—a Dialogue in Greek—syllogistic Disputations—a Dialogue in the Samaritan Language—An English Oration on Patriotism, and an humorous Speech on Quackery in all Professions. In the Afternoon, the President began with an Oration in Latin—then followed the Syllogistic Disputations and an Oration in English.

When these Exercises were ended, the following Gentlemen were admitted to their respective Degrees, viz.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Samuel Hirst Sparhawk	Ebenezer Putman
James Bowdoin	Daniel Tyler
Andrew Bradford	Joseph Avery
Samuel Palne	John Frothingham
Edward Kitchen Turner	Michael Joy,
William Vassal	David Osgood
Samuel Phillips	John Warren
Daniel Murray	Crocker Sampson
Daniel Rogers	Samuel Nye
Joseph Emerson	William Scott
John-Alford Mason	Samuel Prentice
David Parsons	Abraham Watson
Walter Hastings	Thomas Edwards
Jacob Bacon	Perez Morton
Moses Hale	Jonathan Norwood
William-Gay Ballantine	Melzer-Turner Oakman
William Vinal	Israel Keith
David Toppan	Nathaniel Dickinson
Samuel Plummer	John Noyes
John-Barnard Swett	Gad Stebbings
John White	Moses Everett
Winthrop Sargent	Moses Adams
Robert Roberts	Samuel Wheelet
Joseph-Pearse Palmer	Thomas Little
William Cheever	Benjamin Curtis
Greenleaf Dole	Jonathan French
Zedekiah Sangar	Moses Johnson
Isaac Bangs	Jedidiah Estabrook
John Tracy	Ebenezer Allen
Joshua Dodge	William Scales
John Gill	Benjamin Hasey.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

William Turner, graduated in 1767.

Roland Cushing	Obadiah Parsons
William Paine	Joseph Thaxter
Nathaniel Chandler	William Fessenden
Henry Sewall	John-Coffin Jones
Andrew Henshaw	Lemuel Hayward
William Hunt	Samuel Parker
David Greene	Isaac Knowles
Ebenezer Sayer	Jonathan Smith
Jonathan Hastings	Aaron Bascom
James Diman	David Tenny
Jeremiah Fogg	Joseph Cummings
John Ballantine	Timothy Upham
Gad Hitchcock	Benjamin Hichborn
Benjamin West	Moses Brown
Lawrence Sprague	Daniel Newcomb
Timothy Orne	Jonathan Gove
	Samuel Nutting

The Rev'd NAPTHALI DAGGET, President of Yale-College.

The Rev'd Eliphalet Williams, Fellow of Yale-College.

The Rev'd John Bacon, educated at Nassau Hall,

Having before received the Degree of Master of Arts in their respective Colleges, were admitted ad Eundem.

The Honorary Degree of Master of Arts was given to John Cuming, Esq; of Concord.

And the Degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on the Rev'd NATHANAEL APPLETON of CAMBRIDGE.

The Solemnity was concluded with a Latin Valedictory Oration and an Anthem.

The whole was conducted with Elegance and Propriety much to the Credit of the College and the Satisfaction of the Audience.

The Managers of *Faneuil*-Hall LOTTERY, Letter I, hereby notify the Public, That they are ABSOLUTELY determined the Drawing of said LOTTERY shall commence on FRIDAY the Ninth Day of August next, at Faneuil-Hall, where those who are inclined, may attend.

A few Tickets remain on Hand, which may be had, if applied for speedily, either of the Managers or Printers.—

The following is the Copy of a Letter wrote by the House of Representatives the last Year to their Agent. Benj. Franklin Esqr.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, Nov. 6, 1770.

SIR,

THE House of Representatives of this his Majesty's province, having made choice of you to appear for them at the court of Great-Britain, as there may be occasion; it is necessary that you be well informed of the state and circumstances of the province, and the grievances we labor under, the redress of which will require your utmost attention and application.

You are sensible that the British parliament have of late years thought proper to raise a revenue in America without our consent, by divers acts made expressly for that purpose: The reasons and grounds of our complaints against those acts, are so well known and understood by you, that it is needless for us to mention them at this time.

The measures that have been taken by the American assemblies, to obtain the repeal of these acts, tho' altogether consistent with the constitution, and clearly within the bounds of the Subjects Rights, have been nevertheless disgustful to administration; to whom we have been constantly represented by the servants of the crown and others on this side the water, in the most disagreeable and odious light.

Whether this province has been considered as having a lead among the other colonies, which they have never affected, or whether it is because Governor Bernard, the Commissioners of the Customs and others, who have discovered themselves peculiarly inimical to the Colonies, have had their residence here, certain it is, that the resentment of government at home has been particularly pointed against this province: For it is notorious that we have been charged with taking inflamatory measures, tending to create unwarrantable combinations, to excite an unjustifiable opposition to parliament, and revive unhappy divisions among the Colonies; and we have frequently been censured as disobedient to government for parts of conduct which have been in no wise dissimilar to those which have been taken by other colonies without the least censure or observation.

While administration appeared to have conceived undue prejudices against us, our enemies here have not failed to take every measure to increase those prejudices; and particularly by representing to the King's ministers, that a spirit of faction had so greatly and universally prevailed among us, as that government could not be supported, and it was unsafe for the officers of the crown to live in the province and execute their trusts, without the protection of a military force: Such a force they at length obtained; the consequence of which was a scene of confusion & distress for the space of seventeen months, which ended in the blood and slaughter of his Majesty's good subjects.

It was peculiarly mortifying to us to see the whole system of civil authority in the province, yielding to this most dangerous power; and at the very time when the interposition of the civil magistrate was of the most pressing necessity, to check the wanton and bloody career of the military, the Lieutenant-Governor himself declared, as Governor Bernard had before, that "he had no authority over the King's troops in the province," and his Majesty's representative in Council became an humble supplicant for their removal out of the town of Boston! What would be the feelings of our fellow-subjects in Britain, if contrary to their Bill of Rights, and indeed to every principle of civil government, soldiers were posted even in their capital, without the consent of their Parliament? And yet the subjects of the same Prince in America who are entitled to the same freedom, are compelled to submit to as great a military power as administration shall please to order to be posted among them in a time of profound peace, without the consent of their assemblies! And this military power is allowed to trample upon the laws of the land, the common security, without restraint! Such an instance of absolute uncontroul'd military tyranny must needs be alarming, to those who have before in some measure enjoy'd, and are still entitled to the blessings of a free government, having never forfeited the character of loyal subjects.—After the fatal tragedy of the fifth of March, the regiments under the command of Lieut. Colonel Dalrymple were removed from the Town of Boston to the Barracks on Castle Island, in consequence of a petition from the town to the Lieutenant Governor and his *Prayer* to the Colonel; since which, in pursuance of *Instruction* to the Lieut. Governor, the garrison there in the pay of the province, is withdrawn, and a garrison of his Majesty's regular troops placed in their stead. And although this exchange is made *ostensively* by the immediate order of the lieutenant-governor, yet it appears by the inclosed depositions, that Col. Dalrymple in *reality* took the custody and government of the fortress by order of general Gage; and therefore the lieutenant-governor has no longer that command, which he is vested with by the royal charter.

We cannot help observing upon this occasion, that the instructions which have of late been given to the governor, some of them at least, directly militate, as in the present instance, with the charter of the province: And these instructions are not always adapted to promote his Majesty's service or the good of the people within this province, but often appear to be solely calculated to further and execute the measures, and enforce the laws of a different state; by which means his Majesty's colonies may be entirely subjected to the absolute will of his other subjects in Great-Britain, for which there can be no pretence of right, but what is founded in mere force—By virtue of such positive instructions, the general assembly of the province has been remov'd from its ancient establish'd and only convenient seat in Boston, and is still oblig'd to hold its session at Harvard-College in Cambridge, to the great inconvenience of the members and injury of the people, as well as detriment of that seminary of learning, without any reason that can be assigned but will and pleasure: And thus the prerogative of the King, which is a trust reposed in him to be improved only for the welfare of his subjects, is perverted to their manifest injury.

And what is still more grievous is, that the Governor of the province is absolutely inhibited, as we are told, from laying before the assembly any instruction, which he receives, even such as carry in them the evident marks of his Majesty's displeasure: By which means the House of Representatives cannot have it in their power to obtain here, that precise knowledge of the grounds of our Sovereign's displeasure, which we are in reason and justice entitled to, nor can the ministry be made responsible for any measures they may advise to in order to introduce and establish an illegal and arbitrary government over his Majesty's subjects in the colonies.—We have an instance of this kind now before us; the Lt. Governor of the province having in his speech at the opening of this session, given a dark Intimation of something intended against the province, and when the House of Representatives earnestly desired him to explain it, that they might have a clear understanding of what was intended therein, he declared as he had before done in other like cases, that he was not at liberty to make public or to communicate by speech or message an order from his Majesty in council which he had received, although in consequence thereof the state of the province was to be laid before parliament. By such conduct in the ministry it appears that we may be again accus'd and censur'd by parliament as we have heretofore been, and perhaps suffer the greatest injury without knowing our accusers or the matters that may be alledg'd against us.

At the same time, by an order of parliament that the names of persons giving intelligence to the ministry which may at any time be laid before parliament, shall be made secret even to the members themselves; the greatest encouragement is given to persons inimical to the province, to send home false relations of speeches and proceedings in publick assemblies, and elsewhere, containing injurious charges upon individuals as well as publick bodies; Some of which have been transmitted home under the seal of the province, without the least notice given to those individuals, or any but the few in the secret to attend and cross-examine such witnesses. Thus even parliament itself may be misled into measures highly injurious and destructive to the province; by the calumny and detraction of those who are not and cannot be known, and whose falsehoods cannot therefore be detected——So wretched is the state of this province, not only to be subjected to absolute instructions, given to the governor to be the rule of his administration, whereby some of the most essential clauses of our charter, vesting in him powers to be exercis'd for the good of the people are totally rescinded, which in reality is a state of despotism; but also to a standing army, which being uncontroul'd by any authority within the province, must soon tear up the very foundations of civil government.

Moreover we have the highest reason to complain that since the late parliamentary regulations of the colonies, the jurisdiction of the court of admiralty has been extended to so enormous a length, as itself to threaten the very being of the constitution: By the statute 4th Geo. 3 chap. 15, "All forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this or any other act of parliament relating to the trade and plantations in America which shall be incur'd there, may be prosecuted, sued for and recovered in any court of admiralty in the said colonies". Thus a single judge, independent of the people, and in a civil law court, is to try these extraordinary forfeitures and penalties without a jury: Whereas the same statute provides, that all penalties and forfeitures which shall be incurred in Great Britain, shall be prosecuted, sued for and recovered in any of his Majesty's courts of record in Westminster, or in the court of exchequer in Scotland, respectively. Here is the most unreasonable and unjust distinction, made between the subjects in Britain and America; as tho' it were designed to exclude us from the least share in that clause of Magna-Charta, which has for many centuries been the noblest bulwark of the English liberties, & which cannot be too often repeated: "No freeman shall be taken or imprison'd or dissei'd

of his freehold, or liberties, or free cuſtoms, or be outlawed, or exil'd, or any otherwiſe deſtroyed, nor will we paſs upon him nor condemn him, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land".

These are ſome of the inſupportable grievances which this province has long been labouring under, and which ſtill remain altogether unredreſs'd: For although they have been ſet forth in the cleareſt manner by humble petitions to the throne, yet ſuch an aſcendency over us have the officers of the crown here in the minds of adminiſtration, that our complaints are ſcarcely heard; our very petitions are deemed factious; and inſtead of obtaining any relief, our oppreſſions have been more aggravated, & we have reaſon to apprehend will be ſtill increaſed.

For by the beſt intelligence from England, we are under ſtrong apprehenſions that by virtue of an act of parliament of the 7 Geo. 3. which empowers his Majeſty to appropriate a part of the revenue raiſed in America, for the ſupport of civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in ſuch colonies where he ſhall judge it neceſſary, adminiſtration is determined to beſtow large ſalaries upon the attorney-general, judges and governor of this province; whereby they will be made not only altogether independent of the people, but wholly dependent upon the miniſtry for their ſupport. Theſe appointments will be juſtly obnoxious to the other colonies, and tend to beget and keep up a perpetual diſcontent among them; for they will deem it unjuſt as well as unneceſſary to be oblig'd to bear a part of the ſupport of government in this province, where it is now as it always has been, amply & honorably ſupported by the people here: And the making theſe officers thus independent, will introduce an arbitrary adminiſtration in this province, and even in the courts of law; eſpecially if deſigns are alſo meditating to make other important alterations in our Charter, by appointing the Council from home, &c. whereby the executive will be render'd abſolute, and the legiſlative totally ineffectual to any valuable purpoſe. The aſſembly is in all reaſon ſufficiently dependent already upon the Crown: The one branch annually for its being, as it is ſubject to the negative of the Governor; and both the branches, for every grant and appropriation of their money, and alſo for their whole defence and ſecurity, as he is Captain-General, and has by Charter the ſole military command within the province: All civil officers are either nominated and appointed by him with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's Council, or if elected, they are ſubject to his negative: And our laws, after being conſented to by his Majeſty's Governor, are by the firſt opportunity from the making thereof, to be tranſmitted to his Majeſty for his approbation or diſallowance: Three years they are ſubject to the reviſion of the crown lawyers in Britain, who may always be ſtrangers to our internal polity, & ſometimes diſaffected to us: And at any time within the three years, his Majeſty in his privy council may, if he thinks proper, reject them, and then they become utterly void. Surely the parliament of Great Britain cannot wiſh for greater checks, both upon the legiſlative and executive of a colony, unleſs we are to be conſidered as baſtards and not Sons.—A ſtep further will reduce us to a ſtate of abſolute ſubjection. If adminiſtration is reſolved to continue ſuch meaſures of ſeverity, the colonies will in time conſider the mother-ſtate as utterly regardleſs of their welfare: Repeated acts of unkindneſs on one ſide, may by degrees abate the warmth of affection on the other, and a total alienation may at length ſucceed to that happy union, harmony and confidence, which has ſubſiſted, and we ſincerely wiſh may always ſubſiſt: If Great-Britain, inſtead of treating us as their fellow-ſubjects, ſhall aim at making us their vaſſals and ſlaves, the conſequence will be, that although our merchants have receded from their non-importation agreement, yet the body of the people will vigorouſly endeavour to become independent of the mother-country for ſupplies, and ſooner than ſhe may be aware of it, will manufacture for themſelves. The coloniſts, like healthy young ſons, have been chearfully building up the parent ſtate, and how far Great Britain will be affected, if they ſhould be rendered even *barely ſufficient* to her, is an object which we conceive is at this very juncture, worth the attention of a Britiſh Parliament.

Your own acquaintance with this province, and your well known attachment to it, will lead you to exert all your powers in its defence: And as the Council have made choice of William Bollan, Eſq; for their agent, you will no doubt confer with him, and concert ſuch meaſures as will promote our common intereſt: Your abilities we greatly confide in; but if you ſhall think it for the advantage of the province to conſult with and employ council learned in the law, the importance of your agency will be a motive ſufficient for us to acquieſce in ſuch expence on that account, as your own judgment ſhall dictate to you to be neceſſary.

Incloſed are the proceedings of his Majeſty's Council of this province, upon an Affidavit of Mr. Secretary Oliver, which this Houſe apprehend has a tendency to make a very undue impreſſion on the minds of his Majeſty's miniſters and others, reſpecting the temper and diſpoſition of the people, previous to the tragical tranſaction of the fifth of March laſt: You are therefore deſired to make ſych uſe of them as ſhall prevent ſuch unhappy conſequences from taking effect.

vid. pa. 521, 649. Signed by the SPEAKER.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the Premiſes, on TUESDAY the Sixth of Auguſt next, at Eleven o'Clock, Forenoon,

A Houſe and Land, pleaſantly ſituated in School-Street, at the North-End, oppoſite a large Brick-Houſe in the Occupation of Dr. Byles.

And at Twelve o'clock the ſame Day, will be Sold

A Wharf at the North-End, known by the Name of *Lee's Wharf*, with Stores thereon, ſufficient to houſe upwards of a hundred Hogſheads Molaſſes, with a convenient Loft over the whole for a Rigger or Sailmaker, and a good Cooper's Shop. The Wharf is remarkable for good Water, and Goods may be landed at the Doors of the Stores.

N. B. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſers.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL, *vid. pa. 530*

THE writer of a piece in the Thurſday's Gazette, ſigned *Equitas*, ſets up a man of ſtraw. No one has yet diſputed the conſtitutional right of the King to give inſtructions to the governor of this province, as he aſſerts—His whole performance is ſo ſimilar to the doctrines we have ſeen advanced in a late ſpeech, that one would gueſs, "the correſpondent in *another* town" happened when he wrote it to be at his ſeat in Milton. It is allowed he has "the liberty common to all, to give his ſentiments upon the point," whether it is diſputed or not. After taking abundance of pains to inform his readers, and perhaps with deſign to inform his Maſter too, in what views the King ought to conſider this point; he tells in very ſagely that if inſtructing a governor is "lawful and expedient, it becomes the duty of the King" to inſtruct him. And what novice did not know, that it is the duty of every man to do that which is both lawful and expedient for him to do—But in judging of the legality of inſtructing, the King, ſays he, "will in the firſt place examine and determine for what end and deſign a governor is conſtituted by the charter, and the powers with which he is inveſted"—and after ſaying in a long detail of particulars, what his Majeſty's predeceſſors, who granted the charter, might or might not have done, he comes to this; "It was neceſſary to give the governor all the powers contained in the Charter, to be exerciſed by him at diſcretion, *unleſs particularly inſtructed.*" So that if the G. is inſtructed to ſuſpend the exerciſe of any or all the powers veſted in him by the Charter, it muſt be looked upon as a lawful inſtruction, and therefore the governor may lawfully and ought to obey. Is not this a pretty expedient for ſuſpending the operations of the legiſlature of the province whenever and for ſo long a time as a King *may happen* to be under the influence of weak or wicked counſellors.—The powers veſted in the governor, this writer tells us are *miniſterial*; and taking ſpecial care to tell his readers that the judges, (their power being judicial,) are *not to be controuled* in the execution of their offices, he adds, that it is entirely different with governors; for the King "is ſuppoſed to exerciſe the miniſterial authority by officers *entirely under his influence*, and owing *unlimited* obedience to his *lawful* inſtructions." This is a ſhort and eaſy method of ſolving all difficulties reſpecting the *ſurrender of Caſtle William*, and other *ſuſpenſions* of the powers of the governor by virtue of inſtructions, which we have ſeen ſince *the preſent* adminiſtration began. It may alſo fully juſtify the governor in point of law morality and every thing elſe, if, in obedience to an inſtruction promulgated yeſterday, and ordered, *a la mode a Paris*, to be *regiſtered* in the Council's books, he ſhould refuſe hereafter to give his aſſent to the re-election of any or all the preſent councellors, for their preſuming to meet together to conſult meaſures for *their own defence*, (as they did in *Bernard*'s time,) againſt the vile miſrepreſentations and injurious aſperſions of a governor, without his *leave* or *preſence*; for the aſſenting to ſuch elections is a power veſted in the governor by the charter, to be exerciſed by him at his diſcretion, unleſs as our writer ſays, "*particularly inſtructed.*"——It may alſo ſerve to conciliate the minds of the people, which are greatly agitated by a late inſtruction, requiring the governor to ſuſpend the exerciſe of his power of aſſenting even to a Bill of the importance of a Tax Bill, until one ſhall be framed, by which the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, and other favourites of governor Bernard and Lord Hillſborough are exempted, without any reaſon, from a certain ſhare of the common burden.—But the moſt powerful argument made uſe of by our writer, I have not yet mentioned, it is this; "To lay the Gov. ſays he, under the *neceſſity* of obeying the order of the crown, a right is reſerved in the crown of *diſplacing* him *at pleaſure*"; and upon this weighty conſideration he adds, "Is it not perfectly idle to contend that a Governor *ought not* to obey his Majeſty's Inſtructions" even "if *oppoſite to his private opinion?*" This would be a ſad temptation to a man of *integrity*, it muſt be confeſs'd; however the right of private judgment muſt never be given up; and if by the *private opinion*, our writer means, *the conſcience* of a Governor, I queſtion whether the ſeventeen addreſſig Clergymen themſelves would in their cool judgment adviſe him to decline it for the ſake of preſerving his place; eſpecially in matters which ſubſtantially affect the rights of the country, where he was "born and educated"—Our preſent Governor it is acknowledg'd, ſeems to be perfectly ſatisfied with the inſtructions he has receiv'd; ſo that there is no danger of a ſtruggle between *his* "private opinion" and the fear of loſing his place; but if he ſhould ever be ſucceeded by a gentleman either of more *tender feelings* or *different ideas* of government, who at the ſame time ſhould be ambitious of *hereditary titles*, and of acquiring a fortune out of the government ſufficient to ſupport them, his ſituation would be indeed truly deplorable.

IF the Perſon who ſome Time ſince took out of the Shop of the Subſcriber, near Dr. Pemberton's Meeting-Houſe—A Piece of light-blue Silk Damaſk, containing upwards of 30 Yards, will be ſo honeſt as to return it again, either to the Owner, or the Printers hereof, they ſhall have no Queſtions aſked, nor their Characters in the leaſt expoſed.—But if any Perſon will give Information of it, ſo that the Owner may recover it again, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS Reward.

July 20, 1771. SAMUEL SPARHAWK.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next

At his uſual Place of Sale;

A Valuable Aſſortment of Articles, viz.

FINE Chintzes, Callicoes, Cambricks, Muſlins, Lawns, Iriſh and Britiſh Linnens, Checks, Bedticken, Silk Ginghams, Moreens, ſewing Silk of different Colours, Broad Cloths, Sagathees, Forreſt Cloths, Mens Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, &c. Some Houſe Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Silver Watches, &c. &c. Likewiſe a good Eight-Day Clock.

vid. pa. 514–527– (6)

The accounts we have had from North-Carolina give us abundant reaſon to think that the people in that province have been intolerably oppreſſed; and the government inſtead of duly attending to their repeated complaints, and redreſſing their grievances; have encouraged numbers to liſt as ſoldiers, and under the command of their late inhumane Governor, to ſtain their fields with blood.—Nothing can equal the rancor of ſome of their writers in working up accounts of this tragical affair, to amuſe mankind.——Mr. Herman Huſbands, who from the accounts we have had of him, was a man of good reputation and fortune, and againſt whom the moſt inveterate ſlander has yet uttered nothing but that he was conſpicuous in endeavouring, tho' in vain, "to obtain juſtice in their courts of law, for his poor oppreſſed brethren," is ſtigmatiz'd as the CATALINE *of that province; and as if deſigned to tantalize theſe miſerable people, after their defeat, after having before fail'd in their inceſſant endeavours to get juſtice done in a lawful way, they are inſultingly told, in one of their public papers, that "Alamance", the place where the tragedy under the ſanction of authority was acted, "is made their Court of Record!"——If the Governor and his party was in reality the faction, which is believed by many, If the "artful and deſigning men who impiouſly attempted," by trampling upon the liberties, and plundering the property of the poor people, "to ſubvert the conſtitution of the province," were men who held places of authority, which is alſo believed; it is not at all ſtrange to ſee the battle of Alamance ſo celebrated by the ſon of a ſcotch prieſt, and the bravery of* TRYON *extolled beyond that of a Scipio or a Wolfe.—The world has found by univerſal experience, that men in power are never without flatterers, to ſet their moſt infamous actions in a falſe glare; and flattery is always great in proportion as its patrons are bad. Of this we have been ſo fully convinced in theſe unhappy times, that we believe every ſenſible American will ſuſpend his cenſures of our unfortunate fellow-ſubjects in the back parts of North-Carolina, till we can have a more circumſtantial account of them than any which the advocate for Governor Tryon have yet given us.*

The following is a copy of a Petition preſented by the inhabitants of Orange-County, in North-Carolina, to Governor Tryon, juſt before the battle began. It appears to be written with plain good ſenſe, and ſhews that the whole of their deſire was, that the governor would condeſcend to hear their former petitions, and redreſs their grievances.

To his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, Eſq; his Majeſty's Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of NORTH-CAROLINA.

The Petition of us the Inhabitants of Orange County,

Humbly Sheweth,

Firſt, THAT we have often been informed of late, that your Excellency is determined not to lend a kind Ear to the juſt Complaints of the People in Regard to having regulſh Officers diſcarded, and others more honeſt propagated in their Stead; and Sheriffs and other Officers in Power, who have abuſed the Truſt repoſed in them, to be brought to a clear, candid, and impartial Account for their paſt Conduct, and other Grievances of the like Nature, we have long laboured under, without any apparent Hopes of Redreſs.

Secondly, That your Excellency is determined on taking the Lives of many of the Inhabitants of this County, and others adjacent to it; which Perſons being nominated in the Advertiſement, we know them to be Men of the moſt remarkable honeſt Characters of any in our Country.—Theſe Aſperſions, tho' daily confirmed to us, yet ſcarcely gains Credit with the more polite among us; ſtill, being ſo often confirmed, we cannot help having ſome ſmall Jealouſies abounding among us. In order therefore to remove them, we would heartily implore your Excellency, that of your clemency you would ſo far indulge us as to let us know, (by a kind Anſwer to this Petition) whether your Excellency will lend an impartial Ear to our Petitions or no; which, if we can be aſſured of, we will with Joy embrace ſo favourable an opportunity of laying them before your Excellency, with a full Detail of all our Grievances, and remain in full Hopes and Confidence of being redreſſed by your Excellency, in each and every of them, as far as lies in your power; which happy change would yield ſuch Alacrity, and promulgate ſuch Harmony in poor penſive North-Carolina, that the ſad preſaged Tragedy of the warlike Troops marching with Ardour to meet each other, may, by the happy Conduct of our Leaders on each ſide be prevented. The Intereſt of a whole Province, and the Lives of his Majeſty's Subjects, are not Toys, or Matters to be triſled with. Many of our common People are mightily infatuated with the horrid Alarms we have heard; but we ſtill hope they have been wrong repreſented. The chief Purport of this ſmall Petition, being to know whether your Excellency will hear our Petition or no: We hope for a ſpeedy and candid Anſwer. In the mean Time, your humble Petitioners ſhall remain in full Hopes & Confidence of having a kind Anſwer. As in Duty bound ſhall ever pray, &c.

Signed in Behalf of the County, John Williams, Samuel Low, James Wilſon, Joſeph Scott, Samuel Clark.

To this reaſonable Petition the Governor ſent the following Anſwer.

IN Anſwer to your Petition, I am to acquaint you that I have ever been attentive to the true intereſt of this Country, and to that of every Individual reſiding within it; lament the fatal Neceſſity to which you have reduced me, by withdrawing yourſelves from the Mercy of the Crown and the Laws of your Country, to require you who are aſſembled as Regulators, to lay down your Arms, ſurrender up the outlawed Ringleaders, and ſubmit yourſelves to the Laws of your Country, and then reſt on the lenity and mercy of Government: By accepting Terms in one Hour from the delivery of this Diſpatch you will prevent effuſion of Blood, as you are at this Time in a ſtate of War and Rebellion againſt your King, your Country, and your Laws.

To the People now aſſembled in Arms, who ſtyle themſelves Regulators.

// Turn to the Index, Vol. 2. to Find Petitions of the Houſe of Repreſentatives &c. & Call'd the Tea Act vid. pa. 735. Vol. 1.—vid. Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2. // Turn to the Index Vol. 2. To Find the Receding of the Merchants from their Agreement & Turn to the Index Vol. 2. & 3. To Find Merchants Agreement & vid. pa. 250. (1) the Maſſacre, vid. pa. 60. (2) a Fling at Gov.r Hutchinſon vid. his ſpeech, pa. 50 &c. (3) Governor & vid. Surrender of Caſtle pa. 242.—315. // vid Barnard's Letters pa. 403. &c. 831. Vol. 1 & vid. pa. 508. (4) vid. Act &c. pa. 748 Vol. 1

(5) vid the Conventions addreſs pa. 489. (6) vid pa. 500–513 &c. (7) vid. pa. 504–512 &c. (8) vid page 474. (9) vid pa.

It is observable that the Governor does not vouchsafe, even at so critical a time, when the effusion of Blood might have been prevented, and the honor of the government saved by it, to give them the least encouragement *that he would hear their petitions or redress their grievances; but on the contrary, if the following article from the Philadelphia Papers may be credited, he fired upon them with his artillery* in breach of his own Terms.

Extract of a Letter from the back parts of North-Carolina, May 26.

"If Governor Tryon had been as fond of checking the officers of government for their unheard of oppressions to the poor back inhabitants, as he was of shooting those unhappy people, Carolina would not now have felt the horrors of her children murdering one another. He pretended to give the oppress people two hours to consider, whether they would fight or surrender, but as soon as their chief men got into a consultation, he began with a dreadful fire on them, from his artillery, with grape-shot, which did great execution." (1) (3)

THE Supreme Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the Tryal of the Regulators in the Back County, began at Hillsborough the 30th of May, and continued to the 20th of this Instant June; during which, Twelve were tryed, and condemned for High Treason. The Governor was pleased to suspend the Execution of Six, till his Majesty's Pleasure be known; the other Six were executed on Wednesday the 19th Inst. at Hillsborough. Among these last, the most distinguished was Benjamin Merrill, who had been a Captain of Militia in Rowan County.

When the Chief Justice passed Sentence, he concluded in the following Manner:

"I must now close my afflicting Duty, by pronouncing upon you the awful Sentence of the Law; which is, that you *Benjamin Merrill*, be carried to the Place from whence you came, that you be drawn from thence to the Place of Execution, where you are to be hanged by the Neck; that you be cut down while you are yet alive, that your Bowels be taken out and burnt before your Face, that your Head be cut off, your Body divided into Four Quarters, and this to be at his Majesty's Disposal; and the Lord have Mercy on your Soul." *vid pa. 536*

BOSTON, July 22.

BY the Capts. Perkins and White arrived from London since our last, we have the following Articles, viz.—That a report had prevailed at Vienna (April 27) of a resolution of the Emperor to oppose the passage of the Russians over the Danube, should they attempt it to augment their Conquests—That the King of Prussia had by treaty agreed to give up Silesia to the Austrians, to have in return the remainder of Prussia and the City of Dantzick—That the Ottoman Army is actually on its march 150,000 strong—That three Fleets were at Portsmouth (May 22) ready for sailing, Admiral Rodney for West-Indies, Montague for Halifax, and Byron for Newfoundland, the Fleet destin'd for North-America to consist of 21 Ships of War—That several severe shocks of an Earthquake were felt at Adrianople, (March 26) which destroyed part of the City, and were perceiv'd many Leagues out at Sea, and even as far Philippoli—That Sir Ralph Payne was appointed Governor of the Leeward Carribee Islands—That Sir Fletcher Norton in his address to his Majesty, obsery'd that the Commons hoped a proper use would be made of the supplies the last Session, which were larger than on many former Occasions—And that Lord Chatham, disgusted at the proceedings of those who call themselves the Governors of his native Country, said at the conclusion of a Speech on his motion for a Dissolution of Parliament, that was he but ten years younger he would spend the remainder of his Days in a Country (America) which had already given such earnests of its independent Spirit.

His MAJESTY's SPEECH, at the Prorogation of the Parliament.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"AS the state of public business no longer requires your attendance, I think it right, at this season of the year, to put an end to the present Session of Parliament.

"The satisfaction I have obtained from his Catholic Majesty, for the injury I had received, together with the proofs which the Courts of France and Spain have given me, by laying aside their armaments, of their sincere disposition to preserve the general tranquility of Europe, have enabled me to reduce my forces by sea and land. The zeal with which you have exerted yourselves, upon the apprehension of a rupture with Spain, must convince the world of your affectionate attachment to me, and of your constant regard for the true interests of your Country. On that support I shall always rely for the defence of my honor, and for the security of the rights of my people.

"With regard to the troubles which still agitate some parts of the Continent, my endeavours have never been wanting to bring them to an end; and in those Endeavours, you may be assured, I shall persevere."

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"It was with real Concern that I found myself called upon, by the Situation of public Affairs, to ask of my faithful Commons more than ordinary Supplies for the Service of the current Year; and I cannot sufficiently thank you for the Unanimity, Cheerfulness, and publick Spirit, with which they have been granted."

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"While we acknowledge the Goodness of Divine Providence, in preserving us from those Calamities with which some Parts of Europe have been afflicted, let me exhort you to employ your best Endeavours, in your several Stations and Countries, to render the National Happiness compleat, by discouraging and suppressing all groundless Suspicions, and domestic Disturbances. I have no other Object, and I can have no other Interest, than to reign in the Hearts of a free and happy People: And it is my earnest Wish, that my Subjects may not be prevented, by any Mistakes, or Animosities amongst themselves, from enjoying, in the fullest Extent, the Blessings of a mild and legal Government. The Support of our excellent Constitution is our common Duty and Interest: By that Standard I would wish my People to try all public Principles and Professions, and to look upon those as their most dangerous Enemies, who, under any Pretence whatsoever, would persuade them to violate those Laws, and undermine that Authority, which the Constitution has provided for the Purpose of preserving the general Liberty and Happiness."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, prorogued the Parliament to Tuesday the 23d of July next.

We hear his Excellency the Governor received by Capt. Davenson from London, His Majesty's Confirmation of the Grant made by this Province of the Island of Mount Desert to Sir Francis Bernard, Bart.

It is currently reported, that two new INSTRUCTIONS to the Governor were communicated by his Excellency to his Majesty's Council on Thursday last to be REGISTERED in their Books. One prohibiting the Governor signing any Grant to an Agent of either House; the other injoining him to refuse his assent to the future Election of any of the Council who shall meet together to write Letters to their own Agent, unless called by him or without his presence. At the same time his Excellency inform'd the Council that it was in Contemplation of the Ministry to make a seperate Government of the Province of Maine, and that Sir FRANCIS BERNARD would be appointed Governor.

Quere 1. Are not the Lands in the Province of Maine, the Property of this Province?

Quere 2. Will any People under Heaven be satisfied with SUCH A GOVERNOR as Bernard?

The *valiant* and *magnanimous* Governor Tryon arrived at New-York his Seat of Government the 8th Inst.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, at Ten in the Morning,

Will be Sold at publick Auction, at the Dwelling-House of the late Mr. *Edward Marrion*, Blacksmith, deceased, in Marshall's Lane, near the Cornfields,

All his House Furniture, &c. viz.

AN Eight-Day Clock, Dining Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Chest Draws, Curtains, some Kitchen Furniture, a Parcel of Window Sashes, &c.——Also, a Quantity old Iron, wrought ditto, new and second-hand Scale Beams, Hinges, Staples, &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Attendance will be given the Day before the Sale.

Sharwin,

Saddler, and Jockey-Cap-Maker from LONDON,

At the White-Horse, North Side King-Street, *Boston*,

HAS imported from the Makers, by the last Vessel from London, a very neat Assortment of Gentlemens and Ladies Riding Whips of the newest Fashions, with Chaise Whips of various Kinds; the Whips are superior to what are generally imported. Likewise, a compleat Assortment of plated Bitts, Stirrips and Spurs. Also makes upon good English Trees, Gentlemen and Ladies Saddles, with Furniture of all Sorts, with a full and compleat Assortment of all Kinds of Sadlery Goods, in general, which will be sold on as low Terms as can be bought at any Shop in the Province, either for Town or Country, or Exportation. *By their most humble Servant,*

RICHARD SHARWIN.

COD-LINES.

A few Dozen choice Cod Lines, to be sold very cheap by

FRANCIS GREEN.

STrayed from the Common in Boston, the 15th Inst. a small red Cow, with a Notch cut in each Ear, and branded on one of her Horns F. W. Whoever has taken up said Cow, and will inform the Printers where she is, so that the Owner may have her, shall be well rewarded and all Charges paid. Boston, July 22d, 1772.

Just Imported, and to be Sold at Hutchinson's Wharff,

A few choice Turtle, Limes and Yams,

also a small Quantity of very good Mahogany Plank, Table Boards, Lignum Vitæ, Brazilitto and Cotton Wool, cheap for Cash. Inquire at Mr. Aves's Store, on said Wharff.

To be Sold, Leas'd or Lett,

A very convenient House, properly fitted for a genteel Family, being in Williams's Court. Any Person minded to Purchase, may now have an Opportunity, on very easy Terms, by enquiring of

Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD, BY

RICHARD CLARKE & SON,

At their Store in King-Street.

Very fine Hyson and Souchong and a few Chests of good Bohea Tea, just Imported——Also double & single refined English Sugar, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Green Coffee, a few good Cheshire Cheeses, Florence Oyl, and best French Indigo.

WANTED Immediately,

A Double Deck Brigantine, of about one Hundred Tons burthen, not exceeding two Years old. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

Stolen from the Gap, between Warehouses No. 13 & 14 on the Long Wharff, between Monday Afternoon the 15th and Tuesday Morning the 16th Instant, a new Anchor, of 238 Pounds weight.—Said Anchor has an uncommon large Ring, and but indifferently made, and has the weight markt on it. Whoever will discover the Person or Persons that stole the aforesaid Anchor, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive the above Reward——From

EDES & GILL.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands upon the Estate of Caleb Parker, late of Boston, Blacksmith, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Jedidiah Parker, sole Executor to said Estate, in Order for Settlement.

For the Benefit of the Insurers, and others concerned,

On Wednesday 24th of this Inst. *July*,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be sold by Public Vendue, at Store No. 13, South Side of the Town-Dock,

SUNDRY damaged Goods, saved out of the Brigantine Nassau, Isaac Smith, Master, lately cast away on the Rocks off Whitehead near Canso, on her Voyage from London to Boston, viz.

Cordage, Sail-Cloth, Cotton Velvets, Silks, Callicoes, Irish Linnens, Sewing Silks, Handkerchiefs, Silk Mitts, Broad Cloths, Cambleteens, &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

A few Boxes of Tallow Candles,

made last Winter, to be sold by the Box, Dozen or single Pound, by JOSEPH BRADFORD, Junr. near the Rev. Dr. BYLES's Meeting-House.

TO BE LETT,

A commodious House, 3 Rooms on a Floor, with a fine Garden and about two Acres of good Pasture adjoining the same, with a Barn thereon, lately occupied by Colonel Jarvis, deceased, being near the Rev. Mr. Howard's Meeting-House. For further Particulars, enquire of Widow Jackson in Sudbury-Street, or of the Printers hereof.

TO be Sold at public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 6th Day of August next, at the House of Mr. William Pearce, in Providence, an Iron FORGE or FINERY, belonging to the Estate of Mr. John Merrett, deceased, at Uxbridge, lately well repaired, having at present two Fires, but another may easily be made, as may be likewise a Mill for a Trip Hammer. There is also higher up the Stream Room to build a Grist-Mill.

Likewise a FARM (on which it stands) containing about 250 Acres, of which about 50 are improved. It has thereon a Dwelling-House, lately well repaired, a Barn, a new Coal-House, a Smith's Shop, and a House for Workmen.

It is well situated for the Sale of Bar-Iron, and for a Store, to supply the Country round with Necessaries, lying on the Oxford Road from Boston, & on the County Road to Worcester, it 27 Miles from Providence, and 45 Miles from Boston.

Also at the same Time and Place will be sold 1706 Acres of wild Land, at Douglas Town.

Likewise to be sold on the Premises, on Tuesday the 20th of August, all the remaining Part of the real as well as personal Estate of said Deceased, consisting of a very pleasant FARM, about one Mile from the Town of Providence, and near Half a Mile from the Upper Ferry, leading to Rehoboth; it is situated in a very fine healthy Air, containing upwards of 200 Acres of Land, well fenced, wooded and watered, having thereon a large genteel Dwelling House, two Barns, in one of which is a Chaise or Coach House, good Stabling, a Sheep House, Granary, and other Out Houses, Gardens and Orcharding, with the live Stock & Utensils belonging thereto; and all the Houshold Furniture and Moveables belonging to said Estate. The Buildings and Farm are in the very best Order.

All Persons having any Demands on the Estate of said Deceased, are desired to bring them in, & those indebted are requested to make immediate Payment, to

HENRY JOHN OVERING, Executor.

Providence, July 13, 1772.

Greenfield, July 17, 1772.

WHEREAS my Wife Eunice Hindsdale is now absent from me, and at a Distance, whereby she may have an Opportunity to take up Things upon my Credit: These are therefore to give Notice to all Persons, that I will not pay for any Things she may buy, or contract for, and do utterly forbid any Persons dealing with her on my Account.

SAMUEL HINSDALE.

On *Tuesday* next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room, Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store.

A Variety of English GOODS,

Among which are,

IRISH and German Linnens, Checks, Bed Ticks, Callicoes, striped, flower'd and plain Lawns, Silk, Kenting and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, Breeches Patterns, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Silver Watches, Silver plated Buckles, Sleeve Buttons, Paste Combs, Hair Sprigs, Two Mahogany Tables, Feather Beds, Bedsteads, &c. &c.

William Hunter, Auctioneer.

Tuesday Morning at Ten o'Clock.

To-Morrow Evening,

Will be Sold by Publick Vendue, at the Auction-Room North Side of the Market.

A large and valuable Assortment of GOODS,

Among which are,

LInnens, Lawns, Checks, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, Breeches Patterns, Writing Paper—Also, Feather Beds, one excellent Mahogany Desk, and other Furniture.

A. Bowman, Auctioneer.

N. B. Left at said Auction-Room for private Sale, Twelve Pieces of India Taffaty, black & other Colours.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last,

Three Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Seven.

High Water at BOSTON *for this present Week.*

Monday,	10 min. after 8	Friday,	30 m. af. 11
Tuesday,	4 min. after 9	Saturday,	10 m. af. 12
Wednesday,	50 m. aft. 9	Lord's Day	0 m. af. 1
Thursday,	40 min. af. 10	Full M. 26 D. 4 Morn	

(ADVERTISEMENTS omitted will be in our next.)

(1) Denied to be True page 573

(2) vid pa. 521

(3) vid pa. 527

V vid Hunters Letter, pa. 500. in vid, page 504. 512. ¶ vid. Convention pa. 438. & The Russian War

He that Butcher'd the poor Regulators, vid, pa. 504–512. He & The chief Justice, was Marten Howard who was drove from Newport vid pa. 178. Vol. 1.

TO BE SOLD,

The Real Eſtate of the late Rev.

Samuel Checkley, conſiſting of an Houſe and Land, with good Accommodations, ſuitable for a Gentleman's Family; pleaſantly ſituated near the New South Meeting-Houſe, and in an agreeable Neighbourhood. Enquire of *Richard Boynton* or *Samuel Adams*, Adminiſtrators.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Casks *French* BRANDY,

a few Caſks Claret, ſome Caſes Frontineac Wine, French Cordials, Chinces, Callicoes and ſtamp'd Linnens of the beſt Colours, Silks for Womens Gowns, Mens beſt Velvet, white Linnens of all Prices, Sheetings, ſtript and check Cottons, Cambricks, plain and flower'd Lawns, good Green Tea, and beſt of old Caſtile Soap, plain and ſtript Muſlins, and ſundry other Articles.

Enquire of JOHN HOMER,
At Store No. 2, on the Long-Wharf.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A convenient Dwelling-Houſe,

ſuitable for two Families, with a good Yard, Garden and Well of Water, pleaſantly ſituated.
Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Imported in the laſt Veſſel from BRISTOL,
And to be ſold at Mrs. ABIGAIL BREEDING's, at the North-End, in a Houſe belonging to the late Mr. Loring, deceaſed, near the Rev. Mr. Pemberton's Meeting-Houſe

MANCHESTER Checks, and Iriſh Linnen, by the bale, piece or ſingle yard; Crown Glaſs, 7 by 9 10 by 8, 6 by 8. The above may be had for the ſterling coſt and charges and a commiſſion of five per cent.
At the ſame Place may be had,
A freſh Aſſortment of Sundry other Articles at the loweſt Rate for Caſh.

Charles Hamock,

AT his Wine-Cellar in Royal-Exchange Lane, has to ſell, Wines neat and genuine as imported, by the Caſk, Gallon, or ſmaller Quantity, viz.

Choice Sterling Madeira,	Paſadua
Choice old Sack, 12 Years old,	Red Port
Tent Wine	White ditto
Malaga	Red Liſbon
Liſbon	Claret
Teneriffe	Calcavilla
Weſt-India Rum	Brandy
Jamaica Spirit,	Vinegar
	&c. &c. &c.

N. B. The above Articles to be ſold as cheap for Caſh, according to the Quality, as may be had in the Town of BOSTON.

NEW FLOUR

JUST arrived, and to be Sold by RICHARD CONWAY, at Store No. 4, South Side of the Town-Dock, very cheap for Caſh, or ſhort Credit.

TO BE LETT,

A Houſe and Land in Atkinſon-Street,

in the preſent Occupation of Mrs. Elizabeth Sheriff, two Rooms on a Floor, a good Garden and a good Well of Water. Inquire of Benjamin Dolbeare, at his Shop on Dock-Square.
And to be Sold very cheap by ſaid Dolbeare at ſaid Shop,
A Variety of Books, ſecond-hand and new, conſiſting of Divinity, Philoſophy, &c. &c. &c. Alſo a Pair of ſmall Globes, two ſecond-hand Chaiſes, a Barometer and Thermometer, a very good black Paduſoy Gown and Petticoat.

White Oak Hogſhead and Barrel

Staves, Red Oak ditto, Shingles, Clapboards, Laths, Handſpikes, and Truſt-Hoops to be Sold on the Long-Wharff at Charleſtown.

GRASS for HORSES.

A FINE Paſture (containing nine Acres of choice Feed) is now opened for the Reception of Horſes. Likewiſe convenient Stabling for ditto to be had. Enquire of EPHRAIM FENNO at the laſt Houſe on the North Side of the Common. Boſton, July 15.

Whereas the Proprietors, or Grantees, of a Townſhip of Land lately granted to David Phips, Eſq; and others, Repreſentatives of ſundry Perſons, who were in the Expedition to Canada in the Year 1690, at their Meeting on the firſt Day of July Current, at the Houſe of Mr. Bezaleel Learned, VOTED, That there ſhould be ſix Shillings Lawful Money paid by each Proprietor, towards defreying the Charge of laying out a Townſhip, &c.

And whereas ſeveral of ſaid Proprietors are delinquent in the Payment of ſaid Sum; as alſo in the Payment of a former Tax of Two Shillings laid on each Proprietor. Public Notice is hereby given, to deſire ſuch Delinquents to pay their reſpective Dues to Capt. Braddyll Smith, Collector, on the 29th Day of July Current, at Two o'Clock, P. M. to which Time (and Place aforeſaid) their Meeting ſtands adjourned.
per Order of ſaid Proprietors,
Newton, July 3, 1771. ALEX. SHEPARD, Clerk.

RHUBARB.

A ſmall Quantity of very excellent RHUBARB, to be ſold by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound, at a very low Price for Caſh, by

Thomas Brown, in Back-Street,
a little Northward of the Mill-Bridge, in Boſton.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1771.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,
In Two VOLUMES, large Octavo, Price Two DOLLARS;

The HISTORY of SCOTLAND,

During the Reigns of Queen MARY, & King JAMES VI.
Till his Acceſſion to the Crown of ENGLAND;
With a REVIEW of the SCOTTISH HISTORY previous to that Period: And an APPENDIX containing ORIGINAL PAPERS.

By *WILLIAM ROBERTSON*, D.D
Principal of the Univerſity of Edinburg; and Hiſtoriographer to his Majeſty for Scotland: Alſo Author of that lately publiſhed beautiful Hiſtory of CHARLES V. Emperor of Germany.

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed on the beſt printing paper, and in a clear, neat and elegant type.

II. It ſhall be put to the Preſs as ſoon as three hundred ſubſcribers have given in their names.

III. The names of the ſubſcribers to be printed in the beginning of the firſt volume.

IV. Each volume as ſoon as publiſhed to be delivered to the ſubſcribers, in blue boards, at the price of ONE DOLLAR.——[*The expence of ſending them to diſtant places, to be paid by the ſubſcribers.*]

BEING encouraged by a number of Gentlemen to undertake the publiſhing of this hiſtory, by ſubſcription, as being a work greatly approved of and applauded by all who have had the pleaſure of peruſing it, I have publiſhed the above propoſals, hoping they will be kindly received by the public, and meet with that due encouragement and favour, that is neceſſary to carry on ſuch an undertaking.

It ſhall be my particular care, attention and endeavour to render this edition ſatisfactory in every reſpect, as well in the neatneſs, clearneſs and beauty, as in the correctneſs of the printing.

James Humphreys, *Junior*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by Meſſrs. EDES and GILL, Printers in Boſton: Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS, Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, Printers and Stationers, and JAMES HUMPHREYS, Notary Public, in Philadelphia; and by the different Printers and Stationers on the continent.

N. B. No money is expected but on delivery of the books.

TO BE SOLD BY

John Symmes,

At his ſhop between the Golden-Ball and the Sign of Admiral Vernon, Boſton, viz.

BEST paſte ſhoe, knee and Stock Buckles; ſet hair combs, ſprigs and pins for Ladies; Briſtol and marquiſite broaches, garnet and gold ditto, plain gold ditto, Briſtol, peeble and mocho buttons; a few new patterns of ſilver ſhoe buckles; beſt poliſhed ſhoe and knee chapes; ſtones & knee chapes; ſtones and ſparks; red, white and amethyſt foil; borax; rough and ſmooth files; ſand paper; crucibles and black lead pots; buckle bruſhes; friezing punches; braſs and iron wire; watch chains, Seals and keys, &c. &c.

N. B. Said Symmes makes and ſells moſt ſorts of Goldſmiths and Jewellers ware, cheap.

UMBRILLOES.

MADE and Sold by ISAAC GREENWOOD, Turner, at his Shop in Fore-Street, next Door to Dr. Clark's, North End, Boſton——Where Ladies may be ſupplied with all Sizes, ſo ſmall as to ſuit Miſſes of 6 or 7 Years of Age, and as low as 8s. L. M. a Piece. Has alſo Oyl Cloth and neat jointed ditto for Men. He makes Tea Boards, Sarvers, Walking Sticks, Fifes, and many other Things in the Turner's Way.——N. B. Said GREENWOOD mends and covers old Umbrilloes, and ſells new Sticks for ditto.

To be Sold at public Vendue, the 25th Inſtant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, if not Sold before at private Sale,

A Houſe and Land in Love-Lane,

near the North Writeing School, fronting Short Lane, three Stories high, two Rooms on a Floor, a good Yard and Garden, and a fine Well of Water.
Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Inſurance Office, 1771.

THESE are to notify the Merchants, and all others in Trade, That there is opened by the Subſcriber in King-Street, adjoining to the Sign of Admiral Vernon in Boſton, AN OFFICE OF INSURANCE, in which all Ships and other Veſſels, Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, to and from any Parts beyond Sea, may be inſured at a very reaſonable Premium. And as the Underwriters are Gentlemen of undoubted Credit and Reputation, he flatters himſelf that he ſhall give general Satisfaction to all ſuch Perſons as ſhall have Buſineſs done in his Office, where conſtant Attendance will be given.
JOSEPH TURELL.

John Wheatley

Having retired from Buſineſs,

ACQUAINTS all Perſons to whom he is indebted, That he is ready to pay their reſpective Balances. And deſires that thoſe who have any Accounts open with him, the Balances of which are in his Favor, would immediately adjuſt the ſame, and make ſpeedy Payment.

WOOL CARDS.

James Foſter,
CARD MAKER from *LONDON*,
Makes in the neateſt and beſt Manner,
And has now ready for Sale at his Shop oppoſite the Province-Houſe, Boſton.

ALL the different Kinds of Cards made in Great-Britain, ſuch as Wool, Cotton, Clothiers, Scribbling, Stock and Tow Cards, which he will warrant to be preferable to any imported, & will ſell them at Twenty-two Shillings by the ſingle Dozen, and Twenty Shillings by the Hogſhead, which is as cheap as the firſt Coſt in London.

Choice *St. Martin's* SALT, to be

Sold on board the Brig Good-Intent, William Wiſhman, Maſter, lying at the lower End of the Long-Wharf, South Side.

To be Sold cheap for Caſh, or Dry

Goods—Several new Chaiſes, made in the neateſt Manner. Enquire of *George Killcup*, jun. in Black-Horſe Lane, North End. Boſtop, July 1771.
N. B. Taylor's Trimings is wanted in Part of Pay.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely hearty Negro

Boy, about Twenty Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox, can do any Sort of Work, and would make an excellent Servant in the Country.
Enquire of Edes & Gill.

A new genteel Chaiſe, with Harneſs compleat,

to be ſold very cheap for Caſh, or Engliſh Goods, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Samˡ. Abbot & *Comᵖ*.

Have imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON,
A General Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon——Which they will ſell at the very loweſt Rates, at their Store on Green's Wharf, near the Eaſt End of Faneuil-Hall Market, where conſtant Attendance will be given.——At the ſame Place may be had, Window Glaſs of Taylor's make, Cutlary Ware, Paper, French Indigo, Weſt-India Rum, Sugar, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH HALL,

In Cole-Lane, oppoſite Mr. *Winſlow's* Diſtill Houſe,
By Wholeſale or Retail.

New-England and Weſt-India

RUM, old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Wine, Cinnamon, Clove, Anniſeed & Snake Root Waters, Lemons by the Box or Hundred, & all Kinds of Groceries at the loweſt Rates.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldſmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Eſq'rs; Wharff, by the large or ſmall Quantities.—Alſo all Sorts of Groceries.
The Chocolate will be warranted good, and ſold at the cheapeſt Rates.—Caſh given for Cocoa.
Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the beſt Manner.
ALSO, Choice COCOA and Cocoa Nut Shells.

HIS Majeſty's Poſt-Maſter General, having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between Great Britain and America) been pleaſed to add a fifth Packet-Boat to the Station between Falmouth and New-York: Notice is hereby given, That the Mail for the future, will be cloſed at the Poſt-Office in New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the firſt Tueſday in every Month, and diſpatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth.

By Command of the D. Poſt-Maſter General,
ALEXANDER COLDEN, *Sec'ry.*

General Poſt-Office,
New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

To be Sold by the Printers hereof,

A Few Sett of the celebrated Mrs. MACAULAY's Hiſtory of England, from the Acceſſion of James I. to the Elevation of the Houſe of Hanover,—at £.12 10s. Old Tenor per Sett. LIKEWISE,
A Critical COMMENTARY on Archbiſhop SECKER's Letter to the Right Honorable HORATIO WALPOLE, concerning BISHOPS in AMERICA.

☞ All Perſons indebted for this Paper, whoſe Accounts have been above Twelve Months ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL,